March 25, 1930. S. C. AWBREY 1,751,785

SCREED HOLDER

Filed Oct. 5, 1928

Fig. 1

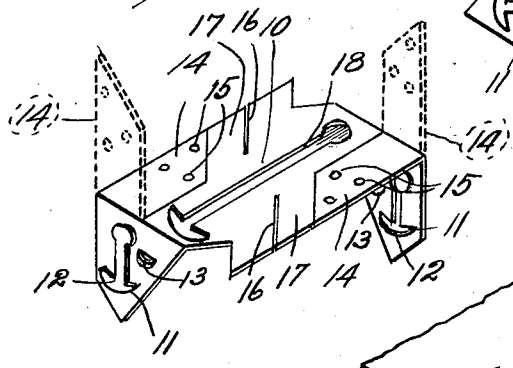


Fig. 2

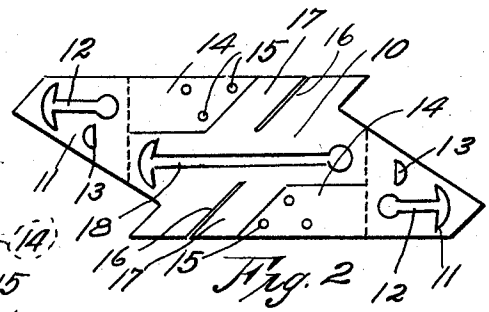


Fig. 3

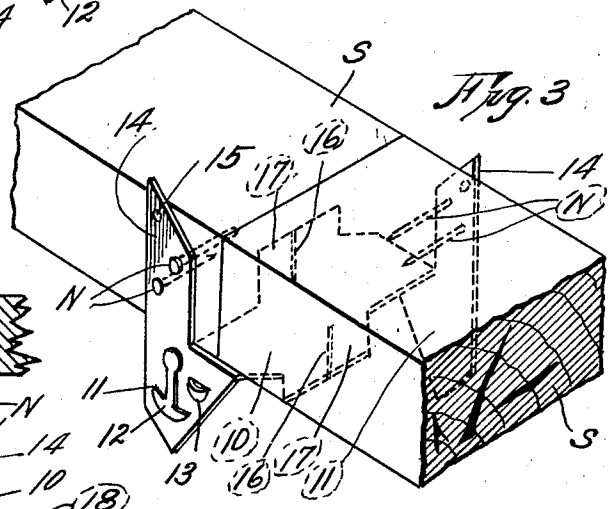


Fig. 4

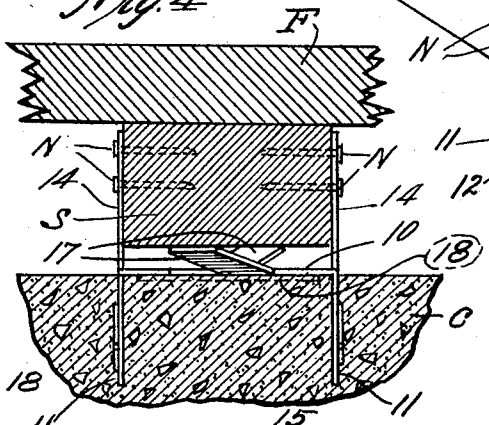


Fig. 5

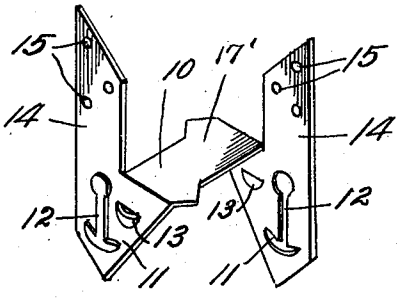


Fig. 6.

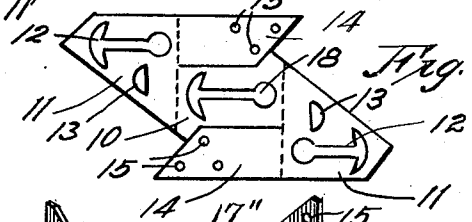
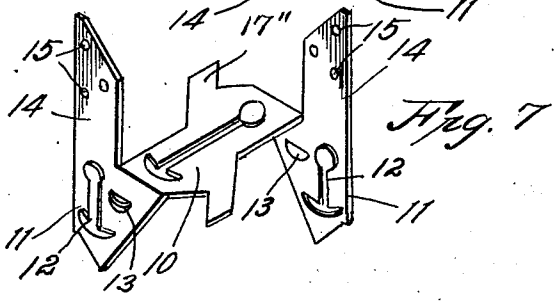


Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SCREED HOLDER

Application filed October 5, 1928. Serial No. 310,654.

This invention relates to screed holders and particularly to that class which is adapted for anchoring wood floors to concrete.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a screed holder formed of a single piece of sheet metal having flanges adapted to be imbedded in a concrete slab, and being provided with screed holding members contiguous with said flanges and normally positioned in the plane of the body portion and adapted to be bent upwardly into the plane of its respective flange to receive a screed.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a screed holder having tongues which normally are positioned within the plane of the body member but which may be bent upwardly to support the screed for leveling purposes.

Another object of this invention is to provide a screed holder that is simple, strong and capable of manufacture from a single sheet of metal with a minimum loss of material.

With these general objects in view as well as minor objects which will appear during the course of the detailed specification, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a screed holder, showing the screed engaging members dotted in the raised position, embodying this invention;

Fig. 2, is a plan view of the device before being bent into shape;

Fig. 3, is a perspective view of a screed, showing the screed holder positioned thereon;

Fig. 4, is a sectional view of a floor construction showing the present invention in position to secure the screed to the concrete slab;

Fig. 5, is a modified form of the device shown in bent position to receive a screed;

Fig. 6, is a plan view of the holder shown in Fig. 5 before being bent to shape;

Fig. 7, is a perspective view of a modified form with all parts bent to shape.

Similar reference characters designate like parts throughout the several views and the numeral 10 designates a body portion. 11, 11 are down turned flanges carried by the body portion at opposite sides respectively thereof, and in relative offset relation. Flanges 11, 11 are preferably pointed at their lower ends to permit easy and rapid insertion in the soft concrete. Depressions 12 are formed into the flanges 11, 11 in any suitable manner so that when the flanges are placed in the fluid cement they will be filled with cement and when the cement sets and becomes hard will serve to securely anchor the flanges in the concrete structure. If so desired, these depressions may be so pressed out as to form upwardly projecting lips 13. Screed engaging members 14, 14 are formed by slitting the metal as shown in Fig. 2, and are permitted to remain in the plane of the body member while the holder is being inserted in the soft concrete so that when the concrete hardens the concrete surface may be used for stacking, trucking, etc. without interfering with the screed holders. When it is desired to place the screeds or floor joists the screed engaging members 14 are bent upwardly so that the screed may be positioned therebetween.

Screed engaging members 14 are provided with holds 15 positioned for receiving nails N or any other suitable securing means by which the screed is secured to the holder. It will be noted that the screed securing members when in the bent position are substantially parallel but are offset relatively to each other and are contiguous and positioned directly above the flanges 11, 11 respectively. With the members 14 in offset relations, clearly shown in Fig. 3, it is apparent that the nails driven from opposite sides of the screed S through holes 15 will not interfere regardless of the thickness of the screed; also abutting screed sections S, S may be joined within the holder and nails driven into each section respectively through holes in the same holder thus preventing the sleeper ends from warping or squeaking.

The body portion 10 is slit at 16, 16 to form tongues 17, 17 which normally are positioned in the plane of the body portion but when the concrete slab C is irregular they may be raised, as shown in Fig. 4, to properly level the screed for receiving the floor F. With the construction as shown the tongues are easily accessible and when raised present a long bearing edge

for receiving the screed. After the screed has been leveled and nailed to the holders the spaces between the holder and the screed may be filled in with concrete in order to take the weight off the holder. The depression 18 formed in the body portion stiffens it and also serves to secure the holder against side movement when positioned in the concrete slab.

Fig. 5 is a modified form showing a holder suitable for receiving the narrower screeds and due to the fact that the screed engaging members are necessarily as long as in the wider holders the tongues 17′ will be shorter.

Fig. 7, shows a holder of intermediate size in which the tongues 17″ are formed without any special slitting of the metal.

While I have illustrated and described what is now deemed to constitute the preferred form of embodiment of the invention, I desire to reserve the right to make all such formel changes or modifications as may fairly fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A screed holder comprising a body portion adapted to rest on the surface of a concrete slab, downwardly extending flanges for insertion in the concrete, and screed engaging members contiguous with said flanges respectively and normally positioned in the plane of the body portion and adapted to be bent to the plane of said downwardly extending flanges, to receive a screed therebetween, and tongues extending from within said body portion to opposite sides thereof.

2. A screed holder comprising a body portion, downwardly extending flanges positioned respectively adjacent diagonally opposite corners of said body portion, spaced apart screed engaging members at opposite sides of said body portion and contiguous with said flanges respectively, said screed engaging members being normally positioned in the plane of the body portion and adapted to be bent to substantially the plane of its respective contiguous flange, and tongues extending from within said body portion to opposite sides thereof.

3. A screed holder comprising a body portion adapted to rest on the surface of a concrete slab, downwardly extending flanges having depressions formed therein, screed engaging members normally positioned in the plane of the body portion and adapted to be bent to the plane of said downwardly extending flanges to receive the screed, and outwardly extending tongues adapted to normally rest on the concrete slabs and adapted to be bent upwardly to support a screed.

4. A screed holder comprising a body portion adapted to rest on the surface of a concrete slab, a boss formed on the lower side of said body portion, downwardly extending flanges having depressions formed therein, screed engaging members being normally positioned in the plane of the body portion and adapted to be bent at an angle to said body portion to receive the screed, outwardly extending tongues normally positioned to rest on said concrete slab and adapted to be bent upwardly to support a screed.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature.

SAMUEL C. AWBREY.